MONDAY, *April* 3. 1769. [NUMB. 1748.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

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1769. *Feb.* 5. THERE has been much talk of an anonimous letter ſent from hence to Lord Hillſborough and by him remitted to G——r B—d: For ſome time the report was not credited, but now the fact is aſcertained, G——r B—d has ſhewn the letter to ſome gentlemen; who waited on him laſt week, requeſting a ſight of it but did not allow a copy of it to be taken. It ſpeaks highly of G——r B—d, &c. but contains the moſt malignant inſinuations againſt ſome reſpectable gentlemen in this town who are mentioned by name. It ſpeaks of deep and dark deſigns carrying on notwithſtanding the peaceable landing of the troops: of an alliance to be formed between Holland and ſome of the coloniſts in order to throw off the dependance of the latter upon Great-Britain at the firſt breaking out of a new war, and of 30,000 men between Boſton and New-York ready to take up arms, it adviſes that ſome leading men ſhould be inveigled, over to Britain, and not ſent there by force, leſt this ſhould make too much noiſe and occaſion reſiſtance. The governor it is ſaid declared that he made no account of the letter, and ſhould make no account of it in his diſpatches—Be this as it may, is it not aſtoniſhing, that a letter ſo palpably baſe and malicious, ſo extravagantly falſe, and without a name, ſhould be ſo much noticed by a S——y of S—te as to be returned by him to G—r B——d. *Here is a freſh ſpecimen of the methods that have been employed againſt the rights of the coloniſts, and thoſe gentlemen that have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in favour of thoſe rights. Had ſuch a letter been written on the other ſide the queſtion, and ſo much noticed, what reflections would have been made upon it!*

Feb. 6. We cannot forbear making a few obſervations on the curious and laboured accounts, of the ſentiments of the Britiſh government, and the debates in the Houſe of Commons on American affairs, given in the Court Gazette, of Thurſday laſt. What pains are taken, to make us believe, contrary to the lateſt and moſt authentick advices from home, that the affairs of America in general, and particularly of this province, are in a ſituation almoſt deſperate, only becauſe a few among us have done every thing in their power to make them ſo, and cannot endure the thoughts of not having their own propheſies fulfilled, their miſrepreſentations ſucceſsful, and their malevolence gratified.—It ſeems that of late, adminiſtration has not only adopted *implicitly* the accounts of facts, but the reaſonings upon them, and even governmental matters, as they have been ſtated, and ſuggeſted by a few of its ſervants on this ſide the water: Hence the embarraſſments of the miniſtry, and the perplexity of the nation, from the unnatural conteſt with the colonies, at a ſeaſon when the circumſtances of Europe, require the moſt perfect union at home, to give weight to our negotiations, and awe to thoſe, who might wiſh to diſturb our repoſe.——

The tenor of his Majeſty's ſpeech at the opening of the parliament, as it reſpects America is eaſily accounted for, from the *budget*, which about that time was received from hence. The miniſtry ſeem'd to believe, at the firſt opening of the *budget*, that the proceedings of a certain *town* in America, were not only to the higheſt degree *ſeditious*, but nothing ſhort of *treaſon* itſelf; and that they had full evidence of all this in their hands.—Tho' the people at a diſtance from the ſeat of government, are always under great diſadvantages, with reſpect to a fair ſtate of their caſe in any diſputes between them and the ſervants of the crown, yet *truth* very ſoon ſo far made its own way, that upon a clear inſpection into affairs, the charge appeared to be laid too high: Nor is there a perſon either in or out of parliament, who has juſtly ſtated or proved, one ſingle act of that town, as a public body, to be, we will not ſay treaſonable or ſeditious, but even at all *Illegal*: Nor is it in the power of any man, either on this or the other ſide the Atlantick, to do it.——

New vouchers we are told, are called for from authority: This is no favourable ſymptom to the ſudden and warm accuſers: for we believe there are more than *one*, who may find it an *Augean* enterpriſe, to ſupport *their own* repreſentation. For it is certainly beyond human art and ſophiſtry, to prove the Britiſh ſubjects, to whom the *priviledge* of poſſeſſing arms is expreſsly recognized by the Bill of Rights, and, who live in a province where the law requires them to be equip'd with *arms*, &c, are guilty of an *illegal act*, in calling upon one another to be provided with them, as the *law directs*. But if ſome are bold and baſe enough, where the intereſt of a whole country is at ſtake, to penetrate into the ſecrets of the human breaſt, to ſearch for crimes, and to impute the worſt of motives to actions ſtrictly *legal*, whatever may be thought of their expediency, it is eaſy to recriminate in the ſame way; and one man has as good reaſon to affirm, that a few, in calling for a military force under *pretence* of ſupporting civil authority, *ſecretly* intended to introduce a general maſſacre, as another has to aſſert, that a number of loyal ſubjects, by calling upon one another to provided with arms, *according to law*, intended to bring on an inſurrection.

It will be equally difficult to prove it *illegal*, for a number of Britiſh ſubjects, to invite as many of their fellow ſubjects as they pleaſe, to convene and conſult together, on the moſt prudent and conſtitutional meaſures for the redreſs of their grievances; or that ſuch an aſſembly had *actually aſſumed* the powers of government, when they *actually diſclaimed* all ſuch powers, and united in recognizing their ſubjection to government, by humble petitions & remonſtrances, and by encouraging their fellow ſubjects in their loyalty, and good order! (a) But the people of Boſton are charg'd with "*ingratitude* for the repeal of the Stamp-Act! and becauſe ſome refuſ'd to make (b) compenſation to the ſufferers *in behalf of that act*, and others did it with an ill grace!" What artful confuſion is here to make a ſingle town odious? were the people of Boſton, ever apply'd to for a compenſation? did not the requiſition come to the General Aſſembly; in which there were only four members for Boſton? Did not theſe members unite with the General Aſſembly in granting *ample* compenſation? Was not this a *free generous* act? Could any power on earth *conſtitutionally* oblige the province or the town to pay the damages done by *unknown rioters*? Has the parliament done this in the late riots in England? Did Rhode-Iſland make compenſation, tho' call'd upon as this province was? Are Howard and Moffatt, compenſated to this day by that colony? (c) What has it ſuffered for its refuſal? It has been complimented for its loyalty and good order in one of Lord H—ſb—h's circular letters, *with a view* to induce it to treat with contempt this province, which *had compenſated*? But Rhode-Iſland had ſenſe and virtue to deſpiſe the ridiculous lure, and generoſity not to withdraw its aid from the *common cauſe*.—— Without ſaying any thing more upon this point, we may venture to appeal to the candid world, where the *ingratitude lies!*

As to the repeal (d) of the Stamp-Act, though the people of this province and America univerſally regarded this act as an infraction of their conſtitutional rights, and conſequently humbly claim'd the repeal as a point of *equity*, they yet received it with as much *gratitude* as if it had been a *free gift*. They bleſſed their Sovereign—They rever'd the wiſdom and goodneſs of the Britiſh Parliament—They felt themſelves happy, till new acts *equally unconſtitutional* were made, and ſeverities impoſed upon trade, unknown even at the time of the Stamp-Act.—But it ſeems we are unpardonable for not being thankful for the removal of *one* burthen, after *another* is laid upon us by the ſame hands, equally hard to bear! How contemptible is ſuch reaſoning! What an affront to common ſenſe! We never heard of ſuch diſcourſe in Parliament, till we ſaw our *Court Paper*; and can theſe perſons be friends to the leading men in government, who repreſent *them* as reaſoning in ſuch a manner?——

But force is no very ſuitable means of changing the ſentiments of the people! It is rather adapted to rivet and confirm them. Arms ought to be very *cautiouſly* employed, even againſt faction, they have often increaſed rather than quelled.—The preſent uneaſineſs in America, has been *falſly* and *inſolently* called by this odious name: Can any man ſuppoſe, the almoſt *univerſal* complaints of a people, to deſerve this appellation? As well might the general uneaſineſs that introduced the revolution by *William* the Third, and that ſettled the ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, be called a *faction!*

Feb. 7. The Court Gazette before referred to, gives us an account of what was ſaid in Parliament in vindication of the meaſures of the miniſtry, reſpecting the colonies, and this province in particular, that deſerves to be attended to. (f) With reſpect to the *non preſentation* of the petition of the Maſſachuſetts Houſe to the King, the intelligencer ſays, it was declared the petition had never been given to the S——y of State.—This is not true, it is an undoubted fact, that the petition was offered by Mr. Deberdt to L—d H——ſb——gh as he has declared in a letter to the Speaker, ſo that this could not be the reaſon why it was not preſented, in groſs violation of the conſtitutional right of the ſubject. And here we ſuſpect that the S——y was led into a ſcrape by his Judicious friend, on this ſide the water, who formed a plan for the non preſentation, ſuch as might be expected, which was not ſolid enough to bear mentioning in Parliament and ſo the *whole vindication* was reſted on the denial that it had been ever given to the S——y. As to the order to require the aſſembly to reſcind, that it was ſaid was "*only* to give the aſſembly an opportunity to correct a fault of a former aſſembly; and the order to diſſolve was a direction for the Governor's conduct in caſe of non-compliance; neither of them being *addreſſed to the aſſembly*, could be deemed a *mandate* or a *threat* to a corporation; the aſſembly would of courſe meet again in May," according to this account the S——y, never deſigned to *threaten a corporation*; no it was his intention to leave the aſſembly *freely* and without any manner of *conſtraint* and *bias* to correct the error of a former one: The orders not being *addreſſed* to the aſſembly, it ſeems were not deſigned to be *ſhewn* to the aſſembly, or to have any *influence* on their decisions; ſo that either G——r B—d groſsly miſtakes the *intention* of L—d H——ſb——gh, and *ſelfiſh* exceeded it; in a point of the greateſt conſequence; or this is a *quibbling falacious excuſe* of his L—p's conduct, ſaid by the authority of our Court Gazette, to have been offered in Parliament. For did not G——r B——d lay before the houſe, L—d H——ſb——gh's letters wherein he was directed to *diſſolve the aſſembly*, in caſe of their *non-reſcinding*? Had not this letter thus communicated, all the effect upon the deliberations of the houſe, on this point, as if it had been *formally addreſſed to them*? Did not G——r B——d declare that he looked upon himſelf *indiſpenſibly* obliged to comply with the order in this letter? did he not *refuſe a receſs* to the houſe, which they requeſted in order to *conſult their conſtituents*, upon ſo important a point? Nay when the houſe took only a *few days*, to deliberate upon this critical affair, did not the G——r expreſs his impatience by a meſſage, requiring them to come to an *immediate* determination; as otherwiſe he ſhould take their *heſitation* as a *poſitive refuſal*? Did he not according to the order *diſſolve the aſſembly*, and at the ſame time declare himſelf *not at liberty* to call another, *without freſh inſtructions from the miniſtry*? As to the aſſembly's meeting of courſe in May, it is an *artful evaſion*. The aſſembly cannot *meet then* without *writs being iſſued from the G——r*, for that purpoſe. It is true *the charter* provides for the meeting of the aſſembly at that time; but people were made to believe that *non reſcinding* would *annihilate* the charter, and that there *never* would be another aſſembly. It is certain that G. B. and others, ſpake upon this point in a manner that directly tended to *create* ſuch an apprehenſion both among the *aſſembly* and the *people*.

Feb. 8. The military ſtill continue their extravagances: About ſix officers coming thro' King-ſtreet, ſome nights paſt, were hailed by the town houſe watch; this it ſeems was taken as ſuch an affront, that no language was bad enough for the watchmen; they even formed a ſort of a blockade to the watch-houſe, which was continued for about three hours; but having learned caution by the misfortune of one of their corps, not long ſince, they neither of them choſe to come within the reach of the watchmen's bill-hooks.—As ſeveral others were paſſing the ſtreets one evening, they were heard to expreſs their wiſhes that the town might be burnt down; and caſt very abuſive reflections on the ſelect men, threatening, to give them all a ſevere whipping, before three months had expired.—This evening as a ſober inhabitant was returning home with his wife, they were overtaken by ſeveral officers of the navy; who inſulted 'em in a very indecent manner, and ſwore that the woman ſhould go on board the

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(h) vid. petition pa. 51. (i) vid page 157 (m) vid page 163.

(d) ſufferers Oliver, Hutchinſon &c vid pa. 170 vol 1. (e) vid 427. vol. 1 (f) vid page 550 vol. 1 (g) ſee page 178. vol. 1 (h) vid page 149. (i) as molaſſ. act pa 9— Sea act pa. 735. vol. 1. &c

& Governor Barnard = Secretary of State ‖ Lord Hillsborough * Lordſhips § Governor ξ Pa. 365. vid
▽ Boſton. ¶ vid. Bill of Rights pa. 1053. ♣ vid Town votes page 241. (a) vid Convention page 248—257— 265. (b) vid. repeal act pa. 411. Vol. 1. (c) vid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1 (n) vid. Charter pa. 1077.

man of war, upon her expostulating with them for this rudeness in the presence of her husband; they d—n'd him, and swore she should go on board with them; one of them laid hold of the husband while another was pulling the wife along with him; her screams, soon brought up a gentleman, who having a lanthorn with him presently discovered one of the criminals to be a L—t of a King's ship, and we hear the injured party intends prosecuting him, for this audacious attempt.

Feb 9. One of our coasting shallops, which lay at Hubbard's wharf the last week, was examined by one of our new sea custom-house officers; he happened to find a small quantity of bad fish on board, the vessel not having been entered out, and he informed the skipper of this discovery, in such a manner, as caused him immediately to put out of harbour with his vessel, for fear of a seizure.—Other skippers bound to different parts of the province, have had their vessels stopt, and even libelled for having things on board not cleared out, this has given such alarm that even the skippers of open boats do not care to take so much as a loaf or two of Sugar on board, until it has been reported, and as this cannot be done without the sugar boilers making oath respecting the sugar, the trouble given the masters and freighters in this, and innumerable like cases is inexpressible; the detention of coasters by means of the novel formalities, is very detrimental to the owners, and vexatious to those who depend upon receiving their family supplies by water. In short almost every step taken since the arrival of the C——m——rs, appears to have a direct tendency to embarrass, if not totally to annihilate the trade of the province.

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BOSTON, April 3. 1769. (b)

BY the printed Votes of the Honorable House of Commons, we find, that on the 28th of November last Lord North presented to that House, by his Majesty's command, divers Letters and Papers (60 in number) relative to American affairs, among which were Copies of 30 Letters from Governor Bernard to the Earls of Shelburne and Hillsborough, all wrote in 1768, inclosing Copies of the Massachusets Circular Letter to the other Assemblies; Resolves of the House of Representatives, 26th of Feb. 1768; Copy of a Libel printed in the Boston Gazette 28th of Feb. and proceedings of the Council and House on the subject of the Libel, with the Governor's Messages and the Answers; Resolves of the Council on the 18th of March 1768, relative to Riots, and the affidavit of Mr. Wotton, Inspector-General; Minutes of Council on 11th of June; Depositions of a Riot in Boston June 10th; Copies of Letters between Gov. Bernard & the Commissioners of the Customs; Incendiary Paper stuck up in Boston in June 1768; Petition of the Town of Boston to the Governor, June 14th 1768, with his Answer, also the Town's Instructions to their Members; Messages & Answers between the Governor and House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay in June 1768; Minutes of the Council July 27th, and 29th; Ditto 19th, 22d, 26th & 29th of Sept. Ditto 3d & 5th of October; the Petition of the Council to his Majesty; sundry Extracts from the Boston Gazette, particularly of the 18th of March and 16th of September; Proceedings of the Town Meeting at Boston Sept. 12. 1768, and the circular Letter of the Selectmen to the several Towns and Districts; the Proceedings of the Convention assembled at Boston Sept. 22d; and Letter from the Town of Hatfield to the Selectmen of Boston.——Also, 17 Letters from the Earl of Hillsborough to Gov. Bernard:—Letter from the L. F. of Hillsborough to Gen. Gage:—Copies of Letters between Governor Bernard and Gen. Gage:—— Several Memorials of the Commissioners of the Customs in America to the Lords of Treasury, of the 12th Feb. 28th of March, and 11th of July, with sundry Papers annexed thereto; also the Examination of Mr. Hallowell at the Treasury Board:—Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay to the Earl of Hillsborough:—Several Letters to & from the Board of Treasury and Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; and Minutes of the Treasury Board:—— Memorial to the Earl of Hillsborough by Dennys DeBerdt, and Depositions annexed:——Copy of a Letter from Mr. Sayre to the Earl of Hillsborough:——Case and Opinion of his Majesty's Attorney-General, upon the Seizure of a Vessel at Boston, June 1768:——Extracts from the Journal of Proceedings of the House of Representatives from the 30th of December 1767 to the 30th of June 1768:—Appendix to the Journal February 1768; and several other Papers relative to the Transactions in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay during the Course of the Year 1768.——(6)

Upon which it was *Resolved*, That the House would on the 7th, Day of December resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the said Papers:——Since which we hear the further Consideration thereof was postponed till the latter End of January.——

The following extraordinary Piece is taken from a late London Paper.

IN Vindication of the strong measures said to be taking by administration for bringing back the colonies to their obedience to parliament, it is proper to acquaint the public with a few facts extracted from authentic papers.

It appears by a letter from Governor B—d, that there are 500 men enrolled in Boston for the purpose of seizing upon Castle William.

The chief towns in the provinces of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, have concurred with the town of Boston in all their resolutions, and agreed to support them at the hazard of their lives.

The merchants (not the mob) in New York, obliged the captains of the transports Gen. Gage had hired to bring troops from the southward, to break their charter parties, and the General could get none others to go upon the errand.

The people of Pennsylvania, defer joining with the people of Boston in their resolution to stop the trade, only until they see whether parliament will repeal duties. (f)

The principal people in Virginia waited upon Lord Boutetourt, immediately after his arrival, to inform him, that it was the determined and unanimous resolution of the inhabitants to oppose by every legal method, the collection of the late duties, and to refuse obedience to acts of parliament for levying money in the colonies.

Need it be added, that the Empress of Russia charges the house of Austria and Bourbon, with instigating the Turks to fall upon her, and that memorials are daily expected from Petersburgh and Berlin, reminding us of our guarantee of Silesia, and desiring to know what part we will take, should Austria and Bourbon attack it.

Dispatches are necessary; but he that runs may read.---Beware the Ides of March. CASSIUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *in Virginia*, Feb. 23.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in* Virginia, *dated Nov. 9th.*

" During the debate in the House of Commons, on the King's Speech, doctrines were mentioned that would set America in flames, if they were admitted, by N——th, C——rl, and B——n. These were to govern America by military force, seize Otis (whose name was frequently mentioned) and all the leading men in Boston, and every where else, who opposed their measures, bring them here & hang them. The Ministry are violent against us, but they will meet with very violent opposition. The sense of the House, which was uncommonly full, seemed to me to be this: They will receive American complaints, amend or take away the force of the late revenue law, punish Boston, reward that devil B——, and insist on the right of taxation, which you must acknowledge. How this will go down with you I know not; but I think all America should be swallowed up in an Earthquake, if they do not stand by Boston; for if that fall, they will in a short time; they must share the same fate. And let this be the American political creed, that a firm steady & determined union, and constitutional opposition, will be the surest safeguard from any violence from hence. The affair of Boston being totally ministerial, when it comes to be fully debated, and all the papers before the House, it is very possible the Ministry may be overset; for they have only the Bedford landed interest for them, and I think they have not the confidence of the mercantile interest."

Capt. Botson, 8 leagues to the eastward of Cape de Gatt, spoke with the James, Capt. Ashburn, from Boston, all well.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, March 2.

The superfluities imported here from Britain, and other articles which we may make among ourselves, are supposed to have drawn upwards of £. 100,000 sterl. from among us for several years preceeding the Stamp Act. (h)

A calculation having been made of the amount of the purchase money of slaves expected here the present year, it is computed at £. 270,000 sterling, which sum will by that means be drained from this province.

Last week Carolina knit stockings were sold at forty-five shilling a pair, in preference to those of a better quality imported.

A subscription is actually setting on foot for establishing and supporting a Manufactory-house in this town. And it is said to be in contemplation, also to establish a paper manufactory, in this country.

NEW-LONDON, March 17.

Capt. Lamb from the West Indies, on his passage spoke with a large Schooner from St. Ubes, out 103 days, belonging to the eastward of Boston.

Last week Mr. Ross, of this town, killed a Hog, which weighed 570lb.—He was above 2 years old.

And Capt. Hewett of Stonington, lately killed another Hog whose weight was 561lb. before it was dressed, and 520lb. after it was dressed; and the Fat about the kidnies 51lb.

The above Gentleman retains so much of the vigor and strength of his youth, tho' now upwards of 70 years old, as to be able last Fall to lift a Barrel of Cyder over the Raves of a Cart above 5 feet high.

HARTFORD, March 27.

On the 22d inst. died the widow *Sarah Flagg*, of this town, after an Illness of about 15 or 16 days—As her difficulties were complicated, and very peculiar, on the 23d she was dissected, and cursorily examined. In the Fallopian Tubes there were found two Excrescences, of the Bigness of a Nutmeg, resembling Suet; and in the Gall Bladder was a Stone of a spheroidical Figure, as big as a Pullet's Egg.

We hear from Kent, that one night last week, the House of Mr. Abijah Cumstock of that place by some means took Fire, and was soon reduced to ashes, and two persons, a young Man and Woman, perished in the Flames. The particulars of this melancholly Accident we have not yet been able to obtain.

Last week the House of Mr. —— Shaylor, of East Haddam, was entirely consumed by Fire.

BOSTON, *April* 3. 1769.

At a COUNCIL held at the Council-Chamber in BOSTON, 29th March 1769.

IT falling to the Turn of the House of Representatives (agreeable to a Rule established between the two Houses) to make Choice of a Gentleman to preach the Sermon on the Anniversary Day for the Election of Councellors in May next; and as there is no House of Representatives now subsisting, the Council advised, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to appoint a suitable Person to preach before the Court on this Occasion on Wednesday the 31st Day of May next:—Whereupon his Excellency nominated the Rev. Mr. *Jackson*, of Brooklyn, which Nomination the Council approved of.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London of the 2d of January, 1769.

—" Would you believe that the mean, scandalous, dirty Fellows, besides their public Memorial " against Mr. F——r, *privately* represented him, as " not only unfaithful in his office, but that he was " concerned in Trade and Smuggling. The Falsehood of which was so immediately made to appear, that he was instantly reinstated, with a smart " Reprimand to those that had displaced and misrepresented him. And I am told, *a hint* that will " cool their Courage in dirty plans for the future, " notwithstanding they wrote the T—— that their " Influence and Authority at least (if not their " Existence in Office) very much depended upon the " Determination of their L——ps in this Matter. " Mr. F——s is but this Day arrived and hear that " his Friends (the D—— of Marlborough and Lord " Rockingham) mean to stir further in the Affair, " when something more worth communicating may " transpire, which you shall have by Davis. Mr. T——k is also his warm Friend, and is very wroth " about the Treatment he has met with.—Several " of these Gentlemen's Memorials, together with " many of G——B's, Letters and Papers have been laid " before P——t; the Purport of some of them I have " heard, and they are curious indeed, beyond Description; No doubt they'll all be published, when " some Individuals on your Side the Water will find " themselves mentioned with much Freedom indeed. " Should G——t think proper to put the Writers " of these Letters and Papers to the Proof of what " they have represented, it may be found a very " disagreeable Business. For I have it from very " good Authority that G——t now begin to smell a " Rat, and are well dispos'd to make a thorough " Enquiry into the Conduct of their own Servants " on your Side of the Water."——

Extract of a Letter from Cape Nicola Mole, *Feb.* 28.

" Trade is very dull here, all Things we bring low, and Molasses very scarce and dear:—There are near 40 Sail of English Vessels here, above one Third of which are from Rhode-Island; and a number of others which have been for some Time at Turk's Island, are also expected from thence, as no Frenchmen will go there when Molasses is at so great a Price here."——

A Sloop belonging to Connecticut from the West Indies, having on board Rum, Molasses, &c. was sent in here by the Custom-House Sloop Liberty, commanded by Captain Reid, which he had seized at the Vineyard.—Capt. Reid has also seized a Sloop at the Vineyard bound in here from the West Indies, and carried her to Newport, Rhode-Island.

By a Letter from a Gentleman in Monckton-River, St. John's, 24th of Feb. last, we have Advice, that the Vessel which was cast-away the 1st of Dec. on Cape-Ann, Capt. Maxwell had 19 Passengers on Board, who all perished: The Passengers were Mr. Charles Askew and his Wife:—Bonquet, and one Bilby; lately from London, but went to St. John's last Spring from New York: Mr. Askew and Wife had said they had £. 70 a Year coming for House Rent in London:—Bonquett was formerly in the Guards, and sold out, and lent Askew some Money before he left London: The other Passengers were Settlers from that River coming to see their Relations in these Parts: viz. Mr. Leslie, his Wife and 4 Children, Christee, Wasson, Bedunt, Hovey, Bradley, besides Captain Maxwell; and three Seamen whose Names we have not heard: The Effects on Board are unknown.

(c) vid. page 886 (d) look in the Index to Find Resolves & agreements of Town of Boston

(e) See Merchants agreement pa. 199 (g) in Special molasses act pa. 9 — Tea act page 735, Vol. I (h) See Stamp act pa. 63. Vol. I

† Lieutenant * Commissioners § Governor Barnard ‖ Mr Fisher Collector at Salem = Treasury *Lordships ~ Frecothick ¶ Parliament (a) Government [F] See Glass Act pa. 735. Vol. I

(6) a great Number of y^e above are in this Collection, for w^ch turn to the Index.

We hear from Scituate, that laſt Wedneſday Morning died there after a long Confinement, Mrs. MARY CUSHING, aged 59 Years, the virtuous Conſort of the Hon. JOHN CUSHING, Eſq; of that Place.

Capt. Bucklin, of Providence, writes his Owner, that Mr. *Ebenezer Stutſon*, of Dighton, died at Antigua a ſhort Time ſince.

The Town of Lexington, at their annual Town Meeting have come into a Reſolution not to drink any more TEA, until the late unconſtitutional Acts are repealed. An Example worthy of Imitation.

We hear from Milton, that laſt Tueſday Morning about 4 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Houſe of Mr. James Boies, of that Place, but was happily diſcovered by the Houſe-Keeper, who alarmed the Family, 12 in Number, that were then aſleep but almoſt ſuffocated with the Smoke; and 'tis tho't that had it not been for this timely Diſcovery would all have periſhed in their Beds. The Fire firſt began in a Beam under the Hearth, and communicated to a Partition between the Parlour and Kitchen, and had burnt a Hole thro' the Chamber Flour before it was extinguiſhed.

By Capt. Gordon, who arrived at Marblehead laſt Thurſday in ſix Weeks from Liſbon, we learn, That Capt. Jenkins, in a Brig belonging to Nantucket, was arrived there from London, which he left the 1ſt of February, for a Load of Salt, and informed that ſeveral other Veſſels belonging to New England were alſo ſoon to ſail from thence for the ſame Purpoſe, as there was not a ſingle Article of Freight to be obtained for theſe Parts:—— We alſo learn, that Capt. Skimmer, in a Brig from Briſtol for this Place, had put into Liſbon in Diſtreſs, but was to ſail again from thence ſoon after Captain Gordon.

Laſt Week the Viper Sloop of War ſailed from hence for South Carolina.

We hear that laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight a large Whale, between 60 and 70 feet long, came aſhore at Plumb Iſland, near Newbury, out of which it is ſaid will be made near 80 barrels of Oil, and is worth 200 l. ſterl. The Whale had an Iron in it which is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned its Death.

We hear from Kittery, that laſt Week the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Cutt, of that Place, was conſumed by Fire, occaſioned by a Spark from the Chimney lighting on the Roof.

Saturday laſt a Man was brought to Town and committed, being detected in breaking open a Shop in Roxbury the Night before, and alſo charged with ſtealing a Horſe ſome Time ago.

Burials and *Baptiſms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, In the Month of *March* paſt.

Buried, 33 Whites. 2 Blacks. *Baptiſed* 41.

NEWBERN, No. Carolina, February 3.

We have an account from Contentney, of a melancholy accident which lately happened there.—A young lady of that place having had a friendly correſpondence with a young gentleman, among other things marriage was propoſed; but the young gentleman putting the public conſummation of it off under pretence of inconveniencies at that time, the young lady depended upon his honor, and continued the friendly intercourſe, till the effects of it produced his Majeſty an additional ſubject. The lady now tho't it high time for him to remove the inconveniencies, if any there were, and publicly conſummate their happy nuptials. But, in the common language of men of pleaſure, he put her off, and began to practiſe undue methods to prevent her from ſwearing the child to him; and, at a time when he knew ſhe was alone, went with an avowed intention of uſing her ill on that account. The young lady refuſed him entrance into the houſe, at the ſame time ſolemnly proteſting, if he proceeded to violence in entering the houſe, ſhe would ſhoot him. The young hero, thinking himſelf able to ſubdue her to his will, as heretofore, boldly entered the houſe, by breaking open the door; at which inſtant ſhe preſented a gun, and ſhot one of his arms off; and it is ſaid he now lies in a languiſhing condition, and cannot poſſibly ſurvive, but muſt fall a victim to female vengeance, which he had juſtly provoked, and meet the reward of his ſavage brutality.—— *A ſad warning to theſe plunderers of female honour!*

For the Benefit of Mr. Hartley,

A grand CONCERT

OF VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

At Concert-Hall.

To be performed on the 14th Inſtant.

The Vocal Part by a Gentleman from LONDON.

TICKETS to be had of the Printers; Mr. *Jackſon*, at the Brazen-Head; the London Book-Store; and at Mr. *Hartley*'s Lodgings at Mrs. *Blagdon*'s, near the Town Houſe, at Half a Dollar each. To begin at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious Houſe and Shop

oppoſite the *Herat* and *Crown* in Cornhill, *Boſton*.—For further Particulars enquire of *John Hunt*, next Door to the Printers hereof.

TO MORROW, (Tueſday)

Will be Sold by Public AUCTION,

At the *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

A large Aſſortment of GOODS,

—and Merchandize—both New & Second Hand—

——Which may be ſeen before the Sale, &c.——

(Tueſday) NORTH-END. JOHN GERRISH.

TO-MORROW the 4th of *April*.

Between the Hours of Twelve & One,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-ſtreet,

Will [*abſolutely*] be ſold by Public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, and a good Warrantee Deed given to the Purchaſer,

That valuable Farm in *Chelſea*, belonging to the Eſtate of the late *Joſeph Dudley*, Eſq; deceaſed, known by the Name of *Dudley*'s Farm, containing One Hundred Acres of choice Upland, with a large Dwelling-Houſe thereon; alſo 36 Acres of fine Salt Marſh, near ſaid Farm, both within one Mile of the Meeting-Houſe.

TO BE LET,

On a Leaſe of ſeven Years, or more,

An Iron FORGE or FINERY,

at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having at preſent two Fires, but another may eaſily be made, as may be likewiſe a Mill for a Trip Hammer. There is alſo higher up the Stream Room to build a Griſt-Mill.

Likewiſe a FARM (on which it ſtands) containing about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-Houſe, lately well repaired, a Barn, a new Coal-Houſe, a Smith's Shop, and a Houſe for Workmen.

It is well ſituated for the Sale of Bar Iron, and for a Store, to ſupply the Country round with Neceſſaries, lying on the Oxford Road from Boſton, and on the County Road to Worceſter, is 27 Miles from Providence, and 45 from Boſton.

For further Particulars enquire of JOHN MERRETT, near Providence, or SAMUEL READ, at Uxbridge.

N. B. The whole Premiſes will be ſold VERY REASONABLE, if it ſuits any one better to buy than to rent them, and though now worked, are ſo held as to be entered upon immediately, either by a Tenant or Purchaſer.

TO BE SOLD or LET, *on reaſonable Terms, and Enter'd upon the 5th Day of* April *next*,

A good large convenient double HOUSE, ſituate in *Medford* (near the Great Bridge) Four Miles from *Charleſtown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accuſtomed) as a Tavern for many Years paſt; together with about thirty Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon.—For further Particulars enquire of *Iſaac Royall*, Eſq; of *Medford* aforeſaid.

Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing about 900 or a 1000 Acres; ſundry valuable Lots of Land at *Royalſton*, in the County of *Worceſter*; ſundry valuable Lots in a new Plantation (laid out in the County of *Cumberland*) call'd *Royallsbourg*; alſo ſundry Tracts of Land in the County of *Lincoln*: All or any of which he will ſell very reaſonably.

N.B. Any Perſon of a good Character, that can be well recommended, and underſtands all ſorts of Farming Buſineſs, may hear of Encouragement, by applying to ſaid *Royall*.

A good FARM to be ſold in *Weſton*, lying on the South County Road, 2 Miles from the Meeting-Houſe, containing 159 Acres, well accommodated with Mowing, Plowing, Paſturing, Orchard and Wood Land, and well watered:—A large double Houſe with a good Well at the Door; a 70 Feet Barn and a Cyder Mill near the Houſe, with about 1500 Rods of Stone Wall: Said Farm is divided by ſaid Wall into 26 Diviſions, and not one Piece fenced with Wooden Fence. There has been 150 Barrels of Cyder made in a Year of the Apples, beſides ſeveral Cart Loads of choice Fruit carried to *Boſton* for ſhipping: The Orchard never was eat by the Worms, and has a great deal of young Orchard coming on, with a variety of Pear Trees and other Fruit Trees. Enquire of *Abraham Gale*, living on ſaid Farm, or Mr. *Joſiah Smith*, Innholder in *Weſton*, and know further.

TO BE LET,

A Dwelling-Houſe & Bake-Houſe,

at the South Part of the Town. And a Number of ſecond-hand Window Saſhes, ſuitable for Hot-Beds, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely well-built SLOOP, burthen about Ninety Tons, a prime Sailer, calculated for the Whaling or Weſt-India Trade. Enquire at the Printers for further Particulars.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter E. may be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

Choice BEEF and BUTTER

To be Sold by

Joſeph Barrell

At Store No. 3. the South Side of the Town Dock.

ALSO

Brown Sugars, *Double & treble refined Loaf Sugar*, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Cocoa, ſuperfine and common Flour, *Indigo*, Brimſtone, Copperaſs, Allum, Logwood, Redwood, Hard Soap, *new Raiſons and Currants by the Caſk*, Iron Ware, Cheſhire Cheeſe, and *an Aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery Ware as uſual.*

A few neat Looking Glaſſes, Cheap.

Old Spirit, and choice *Claret & Red Port* in Bottles.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Hammatt & Brown

At their Shop lately improved by Meſſ'rs Baker *and* Bridgham, *near the Sign of the* Cornfield, *in Union-ſtreet*, Boſton,

Bohea & Green Tea, Chocolate, Loaf and brown Sugar, Raiſins, Currants, a freſh aſſortment of Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Allſpice, Engliſh Cheeſe, Indigo, Starch, Flour, Saltpetre, Snuff, Muſtard, Florence Oil, Cotton Wool, Wool Cards, Velvet Corks, and many other Articles.

Alſo, a neat Aſſortment of China, flower'd and plain Glaſs and Stone Ware, compleat Sets of enamell'd and blue & white China, Sets of gilt and japann'd, cream colour'd & black Tea Ware, Mahogany Tea Cheſts and Bottle Stands, Lynn Shoes, &c. &c. Very cheap for Caſh.

Imported in Captains Jarvis & Scott *from* LONDON, *And to be Sold by*

ElizabethGreenleaf

At her SHOP near the End of Union-Street over againſt the Blue-Ball,

Early Charlton, omorods hotſpur, maſters hotſpur, golden hotſpur, Leadmans dwarf, rouncival, & crooked Sugar PEASE; green marrofats, large & dwarf ditto; early yellow, early Liſbon and large Winſor Beans; blood-red, Portugal, white Spaniſh, & ſilver ſkin Onion Seeds; red, early, golden, & orange Carrot ditto; early prickly Cucumber, long prickly ditto; early and large Collyflower; collyflower brocoley, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, large winter, ſugar-loaf, batterſea, green & yellow curl'd Savoy and red Cabbage Seeds; Cail; purple Brocoley; ſwelling Parſnip; early Dutch; French and common Turnip Seed; ſhort-top, London ſhort top, white & ſalmon Raddiſh ditto; cabbage, tennis ball, green & white goſs Lettice ditto, ſcarlet Beet, curl'd common & large rooted Parſley; curl'd and common Pepper-Graſs, Spinnage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, ſummer & winter Savory, Sage, Batavia Endive, Aſparagus, Cellery, white Muſtard and Hemp Seeds: All warranted to be laſt Year's Growth.

TO BE SOLD,

At Store No. 11, on the Town Dock,

A Parcel of Whaling STORES,

Cheap for Caſh.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Emmons*, late of *Boſton*, Rope-Maker, deceaſed; are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Mary Emmons*, of ſaid *Boſton*, Widow, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement.

The Eſtate of *Jeremy Gridley*, Eſq; late of *Brookline*, deceaſed, being rendered Inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; the Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine the ſaid Claims, give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, on the firſt Tueſday in *April* and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boſton, March* 25. 1769.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *April* 1. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Atwood from Halifax; Pulling and Vinal from North-Carolina; Bacon from So. Carolina; Summers from New Haven; Foye from Maryland; Elſbre from Rhode-Iſland; Newman & Downs from Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Gorham to Nova-Scotia; Somes to Halifax; Cockran, Engliſh and Davis to Weſt-Indies; Turner to Newfoundland; Wier to Quebec.

CLEARED-OUT.

Pepper & Atwood for Annapolis; Eaſterbrook for Newfoundland; Gray for Maryland; Smith for Nova-Scotia; McHard for South Carolina; Sanford for Virginia; Minot for Barbados; Gwin and Andrews for Weſt-Indies; Roſs for Surinam.

|| Tea Act vid. page 735. Vol. I.

LETTERS *in Answer to the* FARMER's.

LETTER VI.

Dear Sir, vide Page 446

THE more I reflect upon the distinction that has been taken between acts of parliament that "regulate trade," and such as lay duties for the "purpose of raising a revenue," the more I am convinced of the absurdity of it. It seems strange, that any thing so wild and extravagant, and at the same time so mischievous, should owe its origin to so exalted a genius as Mr. Pitt. That great man, in his argument upon the repeal of the stamp act, with an irresistable torrent of eloquence, denied the power of parliament to lay any *internal* tax upon the colonies, and asserted, that there was "a plain distinction between TAXES levied for the purpose of raising a revenue, and DUTIES IMPOSED for the regulation of trade, for the accommodation of the subject; altho' in the consequences some revenue might incidentally arise from the latter." He then gives the house his opinion upon the subject in an authoritative manner peculiar to himself. "It is my opinion," said he, "that this kingdom has no right to lay a tax upon the colonies." "The Americans are the sons, not the bastards of England. Taxation is no part of the governing or legislative power. The taxes are a voluntary gift and grant of the commons *alone*. In legislation the three estates of the realm are alike concerned, but the concurrence of the peers and crown to a tax, is only necessary to close with the form of a law. The gift and grant is of the commons *alone*." "The distinction between legislation and taxation is essentially necessary to liberty." Soon after this, he figures high upon the powers of our American assemblies. "The commons of America," says he, "represented in their several assemblies, have ever been in possession of the exercise of this their constitutional right of giving & granting their own money. They would have been slaves, if they had not enjoyed it."

What a piece of high sonorous declamation is this! What pity is it that he should be so fond of his *dictatorship* as to think it too great a condescention to take up the common weapon of argument! To assert dictatorially that the "grant is of the commons alone," is one thing; and to prove it from a chain of reasoning, is another. I will take the freedom of examining his positions, and see if they can be supported without wounding the authority of some of "the three estates," which he says are all concerned in legislation, but not in the business of taxation. "Taxation," he says, "is no part of the governing or legislative power." The reason he assigns is, that "taxes are a voluntary gift & grant of the commons *alone*." I have heard this asserted before; but the contradictions that naturally attend such a position, have always made me think differently. If it shall appear, that taxes are not so absolutely the "gift and and grant of the commons," as he so positively maintains; then it cannot be true that taxation is no part of the "governing or legislative power."

The three estates that compose the British legislature, are the King, Lords and Commons. No bill acquires the force and sanction of a law without the concurrence of all three. The King has a negative upon the two other branches, which is not limited to such acts only as flow from the "governing or legislative power," as he calls it, but extends to all acts indiscriminately. The Commons have no greater power to deprive the subject of his money *per formam doni*, without the concurrence of the Crown and Peers, than they have to lay any other restraint upon him, without that concurrence. This may be collected from the general language of acts imposing taxes. I will give you a sample. "We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain," &c. "do humbly *beseech* your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, and by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons," &c. The remark we are to make from this, is, that the Commons recognize the necessity of the concurrence of King and Peers; and that their grant may be effectual, are obliged to "beseech" his "Majesty that that it may be enacted." If "the grant is of the Commons *alone*," how came it to be necessary that they should call in any other aid but their own authority! But the great commoner, that his doctrine might go down the better, and to clear it from this embarrassment, tells the house, that this concurrence is necessary only to "close with the form of a law." To make mere cyphers of the two other branches, is, I think, paying them a pretty coarse compliment. What he called an absolute grant of the commons, is only their manifestation of a *disposition* to "give and grant."

But it may be said, and it has been said, that the power of the commons is so exorbitant, that they can refuse granting the necessary supplies, till this concurrence is allowed. I am aware of this: But have they the same power to command a concurrence to any other bill? The ingenious Mr. Hume makes no distinctions. The act always expresses the grant to be made to the King; but care is, for the most part, taken, that when he assents to the bill, it is put out of his power to apply the monies to purposes different from the express intent of the act. The improvement that I would make from these considerations is, that we incur the same guilt by refusing obedience to acts imposing duties "for the purpose of raising a revenue," that we should by refusing obedience to other acts: For America being represented to the house as in a state of rebellion, Mr. Pitt could find no other way to wipe off that stain, than by lessening the power of the crown. If the assent of the crown to a bill is only to "close with the form of a law," an offence against it can never be alledged to be *contra coronam et dignitatem suam*. The popular gentlemen, who justified the American conduct in the late debates upon the King's speech, in order to clear the Americans from the guilt of rebellion, would not risk the event upon so trivial a distinction: They soon saw, from the train of consequences that would follow at the heel of such a position, that the crown would suffer too great a diminution, and that it is safer that such a doctrine should be faintly mentioned, than seriously insisted on. A London merchant, who tells us he was in the house, says, that "they went upon the doctrine of representation, and made a distinction, that acts of opposition, which would be deemed rebellion in England, would be justifiable in America." This, I must confess, was a much better varnish to gild over the American conduct; for the want of representation was solely insisted on; consequently, when a representation is allowed, according to them, the act binds the Americans; and such as deny the legality of it will be within the purview of such laws as aggravate the crime of denying the authority of the King. But Mr. Pitt's doctrine would make a resistance to an act imposing duties upon subjects, that *are represented*, cease to be a crime against the crown; for how is his authority denied by a resistance to an act to which his assent is "only necessary to close with the form of a law."*

As every measure is to be approved or condemned from its resulting consequences, I shall not think my time ill spent, if I attend a little, before I take a final leave of this famous distinction, to the effects that it would produce. The *Farmer*, who, like an industrious spider, spun out his whole web from this distinction, could not, however, shut his eyes quite close enough to help seeing, that a denial of the power of parliament to tax us, would involve in it the destruction of the other power, called the legislative one. He says, that it may be objected, "that it being granted that the statutes made for the regulating trade are binding upon us, it will be difficult for any persons but the makers of them to determine which of them are made for the regulating of trade, and which for the raising a revenue, and that from hence may arise confusion." It is pity that this objection did not stop him in the perilous race he was running. He had a clear view of the train of mischiefs that would pursue his doctrine in the rear: Nothing but the sense of the shame of a retreat could have been a sufficient motive for him to prefer a road that is so often interrupted by cross-paths, and which leads directly to the unhinging of the constitution, to one that is old, and has been so long trod by our ancestors. It is plain he had argued himself into a conviction of the danger that his doctrine would lead into; Perplexities darkened his prospect forwards. If he allowed the jurisdiction of parliament to be altogether absolute and *privative*, his pretty vision would disembody itself, and no longer wanton in our eyes: If he still courted the Illusion, the idea of a divided allegiance and shattered constitution would haunt him. But how far the shame of confessing an error will triumph over the dictates of reason & conscience, I will leave you to judge from a quotation immediately after the last.

"It is true," said he, "that impositions for raising a revenue, may be hereafter called regulations of trade; but names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe, what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many states, heretofore free, that unless the most watchful attention be exerted, a new servitude may be slipped upon us under the sanction of usual and respectable names."

* *Mr. Pitt's doctrine, if carried into practice, would make it no offence against the crown, to deny the authority of parliament in point of taxation; for how is the dignity of it affronted when it's concurrence is "necessary only to close with the form of a law." This doctrine would not be so mischievous if it could be limited to America: But what is the consequence of it? Why, the same argument that makes a resistance against an act imposing taxes cease to be a crime here, must make it cease to be one in Great-Britain. But these gentlemen are much happier in the choice of* colours *to gild over the American tumults: They alledge the want of a representation, which is a plea that is confined solely to America, and cannot reach Great-Britain, the subjects of which are represented in fact. How desultory and inconclusive this new argument is, will be taken notice of under the head of* Representation.

Whoever has read history with any profit to himself, cannot miss knowing, that amidst all the dispute about the eligibility of despotic or popular governments, *that* will be found best that has a proper temperature of both. Read the life of a Persian Monarch, and that of *Aristides*, *Themistocles*, or *Phocion*, and you will find it difficult to determine which government affords the greatest security to property or person, the Persian despotism or the Athenian republick. Whatever ills are to be dreaded from the unlimited and arbitrary rule of one man, may be expected, with a large retinue besides, from a predominant popular power. The choice that the *Farmer* has made, appears from his exhortation to the people to exert "the most watchful attention" to the acts of the British Parliament. A line is drawn by him to limit the authority of that august body; and the people are called upon to judge when it is transgressed. No body of men invested with a legal authority, can sustain themselves judges of so nice a point: 'Tis the people, and they alone, that can set bounds to that authority.—This line of distinction exists only in the imagination, and is impracticable. The people, Sir, are but rude judges in matters of intricacy, and will be apt to make the same blunders in healing bodies politic, that quack physicians do in curing natural ones.

How idle is it to talk of the "legislative authority of parliament," when the people have it in their power to defeat it only by altering the name of it. The *Farmer* says, that it will be difficult to know which acts "are made for the regulation of trade, and which for raising a revenue." I know it will: And therefore no such distinction should have been made. What authority can the parliament have over a people who can limit the extent of that authority? If the people have not that power, then our assemblies, being their representatives, must be without it also. But if this power should be acknowledged either in the people or their representatives, what will become of the "legislative authority" of parliament? Do you imagine, that it would survive long the fate of the other? Depend upon it, that the British legislature may date the loss of power over us, from the very moment that any part of it is given up.

vide pa. 461 (To be continued.)

Richard Salter

Continues to sell at his Shop in Cornhill,
Boston, *at the very lowest Prices for Cash,*
A general Assortment of English Goods suitable to all Seasons of the Year—Among which are, a fine Assortment of Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Forrest Cloths, Bever Coatings, Bearskins and Ratteens of most Colours & Prices, with Shalloons and Trimmings suitable therefor, Sagathies, Duroys, Thicksets, Fustians, double & single Allopeens, black Bombazeen, Cloth Grizzet, Russia Linens & Huckaback; a fine Assortment of Chinces Callicoes, and Patches, Bengals, striped Cotton Hollands, Ginghams, Cambricks, spotted, flower'd & plain Lawns, a fine Assortment of Linen & Silk Handkerchiefs, Spanish & Bellandine Sewing Silks, best Scarff, Silk Twist, Silk & Hair and Mohair; a large Assortment of Metal & Twist Buttons, Scotch fine Thread, colour'd ditto, 3-4th, 7-8th & yard wide Irish Linens, Dowlass, Sheeting, best yard wide Alamode, half yard ditto, & half ell ditto, black, buff, and scarlet Breeches Patterns, worsted Gloves and Mitts, silk Gloves, white Stay Tick, and Stay Trimming, rich figur'd Sattins & Modes for Capuchins, with Trimmings, black Padusoy, Cotton Velvets and Velvet Shapes for Waistcoats, Table Cloths, Clouting Diaper, &c. &c. Also choice Indigo, Lynn made Shoes, per Quantity or single Pair, Writing Paper, Sealing Wax and Wafers, &c. &c.

Robert Garland Cranch

Sadler from LONDON,
Hereby informs the Public, That he has open'd a Shop adjoining to Mr. *Richard Cranch*, Watch-Maker in Hanover-street, *Boston*: Where he makes all Sorts of Hunting-Saddles welted & plain; with proper Furniture. Also Side Saddles for Ladies, with their Furniture; in the neatest Manner and newest Fashion. He also makes all Sorts of Hunting Caps, Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, and all other Articles in the Sadler's Way. And as he has for some Years past work'd for Gentlemen and Ladies of the first Rank in England, to their Satisfaction, he hopes he shall be able to gain the Approbation of all here, who shall favour him with their Custom.

Richard Catton

At the House of Mr. Moses Peck, *in* Williams's *Court*,
Begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Town, that he would be thankful for their Employ in Racking off Cyder, Bottling of Wine, and Grinding of Chocolate.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

vide Page 403. Vol. 1 & vid. repeal Act pa. 411. Vol. 1 & vid. Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 731

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1769.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, Feb. 2.

IT is curious, Mr. Rind, to see what an inundation of addresses has flowed in upon our Governor, since his arrival. They tell him that he is possessed of every virtue to render this country happy—May it be so: Patience I am sure he has, and no inconsiderable share of it too! or he never could, with any tolerable degree of patience, have gone thro' with the half of those fulsome panegyricks that have been offered. I think it is very well, and even commendable to say all these clever things of a man when we know him, and that he deserves them; but really, I think, it is a great deal too much to say of one that we know very little, or nothing at all of: which I take to be the case at present. Whoever has taken the pains to observe the nature, or general run of addresses, will find the following observations are not without foundation.

The first that can be particularly taken notice of were presented to Richard Cromwell, son to Oliver the Protector, in 1658. They came in to him, in great abundance, from every corner of the kingdom. Lives and fortunes were offered him.—By whom? By those very men who were conspiring his destruction! And before he had well perused these flattering addresses, he received an order to leave Whitehall, and became again one of the nobility. At the restoration, Charles the 2d had also his full share; and indeed they seemed to be in earnest, but either thro' his bad conduct, or the levity of the people, or both, before his death, matters were greatly changed; insomuch, that it may be doubted, whether or not, if he had survived a few years more, they would have had the trouble of driving from the throne, that bible-loving Catholick, James the second. William the third, one of the greatest Princes that ever filled the British throne, received a plentiful flock of this ware. And tho' the nation was more obliged to him than any of his predecessors, yet had that hero, and patriot, great reason to complain of the diffidence, which the Parliament constantly entertainment of him, by scarce ever giving the necessary supplies, till the season for action was so far advanced, that his enemies had always the start of him in the field; and by that means were rendered abortive, the wisdom of all his measures for the common liberties of Europe. From this it may appear, that addresses are little else but a curious species of lip-loyalty. A commodity it is true, that don't cost much, but it is a mark of mean condescension, that men, who are determined to be free, should avoid.

What is the reason the meeting of our Assembly is put off till May?—Is it to wait, with patience, to see what steps our imperious Lords and Masters at home shall be pleased, in their great wisdom, to take? Lords & Masters, by the by, who are bought and sold like sheep in the markets. It is well known that the country levy cannot be laid, so as to be collected the next year, if our Representatives do not meet before the time now appointed; which will be exceeding inconvenient to individuals, as to the public in general.—A plenitude of those awful sounds, rescinding, and deference to acts of Parliament, will be heard from all sides.—But, I flatter myself, such sounds will never chill the generous blood of my countrymen: No! I hope they will suffer all ills, even prefer the desperate remedy of the Numantines of old, rather than give up one jot of their just rights and privileges; but we are not reduced to this extremity; we have a most extensive and fertile country to the westward; for my own part, I should not hesitate one moment in leaving a plentiful and unincumbered fortune, and travel over the bleak and rugged Alleghanies, and there, in the evening of my days, blessed with freedom, and covered with the skins of beasts, with pleasure survey the rise of a new empire.—What may we not expect after seeing that Lord Hillsborough has dared to write to that infernal firebrand, G——r B——d, that the military is to be called in to the assistance of the Civil Magistrate; by which our brothers, and fellow citizens of Boston, are to be sacrificed to the unrelenting vengeance of that merciless tyrant? Such cruel & unnecessary indignities are enough to rouse up the dead to deeds of desperation! Let it not be said that there is a riot-act to curb the people of Britain: That is nothing to us, nor is it any thing to the purpose. *Their* Representatives conferred this ignominious stamp of slavery upon them. Thank God *our* Representatives have not, as yet, been quite so complaisant. I don't at all doubt, but that the very Parliament that is now sitting, will, before it rises, shew *us*, *here*, some such kindness; but I hope our Courts of Justice will never *even* suppose that to be law, which at once oversets all law; and that juries, if it is found necessary, will be resolutely determined to judge of the law, as well as of the fact.

Your's, CURTIUS.

To be Sold at Store No. XI on the Town-Dock,

A Parcel of Whaling Stores,

Cheap for CASH.

To be sold, a very genteel Curricle, with Brass Boxes on the Wheels; also a handsome Chariot, & a good SaddleHorse: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to publish the following Address to the Inhabitants of North-America.

March 28th, 1767.

My COUNTRYMEN,

THE terrible strides that tyranny has lately made across the atlantic, and the *bold attempts* to enslave this, yet free people, are truly alarming; if we would therefore yet be free (for it is yet in our power) let us *of every province* have but one general view, and unitedly oppose every attempt to enslave us. It is possible to put it out of the power of our enemies to injure us, even without coming to blows. Oeconomy, frugality and setting up new manufactures, with non-importation of the infinite number of articles which are wholly luxurious, baubles, &c. all which were they to be enumerated, would more than fill this and several other sheets, would effectually do it: If a prudent œconomy and frugality were observed in every family throughout this vast continent, I am perswaded it would lessen the import, full one third. The consequence would be non-employment for the manufacturers in foreign countries, especially in that country, where they are trying their utmost to bring us into a state of abject slavery; this would be such a saving of money as would save our country. Another consequence would be frequent emigrations of tradesmen, mechanics, and husbandmen, which would introduce new manufactures among us, and teach us the best methods of cultivating our lands. We should first of all attend to establish the manufacturing such things as are subject to the present unconstitutional duties. Every *free man* ought to have an abhorrence not only of the modus of this new taxation, but also of the application of the money when collected. But to return to œconomy, &c. we already make paper here that is very good, and by picking up the lost material which we have in great plenty, we might in time make much more than we consume (*Break-Tow* I mean) a few more *revenue acts* would work miracles, would turn break-tow into *Demi*, and *Imperial Paper*; but why can't we improve this valuable, (tho' worse than wasted) material without being driven to it?——If some friend to his country would with great plainess and implicity publish an account of the machinery and process of making paper, as we have so many ingenious mill-wrights about in the country, and so many good streams, I doubt not but that we should soon have a NUMBER of paper-mills erected, and this (at present useless) article become a most useful material. As for the other tows, hackling and swingling, they are too valuable for this use, the first is near as good as the flax, differing in nothing from it but in the length of the fibres; and the latter is not shorter but only coarser, and is in great demand for the spinning wheel, which must by all means be kept going. The reason why the *break-tow* is not spun, is because the labour in preparing it for the wheel is so much that it would be dearer than flax, besides the shortness of the fibre (which renders it more fit for paper) makes it less fit for yarn, not having sufficient strength.—In short there is no difference between *break-tow* when thoro'ly cleansed, (which may be sufficiently done by a common flail, on a floor in a brisk dry wind, frequently shaking out the chaff to the wind, which will carry it off) and the very finest flax, except it be in length. It is necessary that this rough material should be cheap, therefore (with submission to better judgment) that it may be had cheap, 'tis best for the manufacturer to collect it himself, rough as it is, as it would cost nothing at present, unless a few coppers given to children to save it. The manufacturer having it near a stream, and at certain seasons, his workmen unemployed, he may be making frequent experiments about bleaching, cleansing, &c. as he (who is best judge) may think fit. I would therefore propose in the first place, that coarse paper may be made for packages of Loaf Sugar, &c. next experiment may be a little finer, perhaps paper for rooms to be painted or stained, and so by degrees to rise even to the finest paper, if it will bear; but this I entirely submit, and should be glad the public had better directions. I leave this subject at present, and shall hint at another which to me appears worthy public notice.—'Tis notorious that at present this country does not produce wool enough, a proposal then that will help us to as many coarse woollen goods as could be made from the fleeces of ten thousand sheep (in one province only) might be well accepted. Query then, If all the cast-off tattered woollen clothes in this province were collected and manufactured in the manner paper is made, tho' matted in larger pieces, it would not fully supply this province at least with floor carpets, and perhaps some coarse bed clothes?

Let us voluntarily, my countrymen, now, and with vigour, enter upon the scheme of living more within ourselves, and let it not be said of us, that *necessity* and not *virtue* has put us upon frugality and œconomy.

AMERICUS.

On *Tuesday* the *4th* of *April*,

Between the Hours of Twelve and One,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-street,

Will (absolutely) be sold by Public Vendue,

to the highest Bidder, and a good Warrantee Deed given to the Purchaser,

That valuable Farm in *Chelsea*, belonging to the Estate of the late *Joseph Dudley*, Esq; deceased, known by the Name of *Dudley's* Farm, containing One Hundred Acres of choice Upland, with a large Dwelling-House thereon; also 36 Acres of fine Salt Marsh, near said Farm, both within one Mile of the Meeting-House.

J. ROWELL, Auctioneer.

Thomas Lee,

INtending for England soon, therefore desires all to whom he is indebted to apply for Payment,—Those indebted to him are requested to make speedy Payment.

HE has a Variety of Goods for Sale (for Cash) at his Store in King-Street;

Among st which are the following,

3-4, 7-8, and yard-wide Irish linnens
Oznabrigs, Dowlass
Russia sheeting
Assortment of checks
Callicoes, Cotton & Linens
Printed Linens & Chinces
Long Lawn, Silk handker's
Pelong Sattins & sig'd mode
white sprig'd Sattin
rich white plain ditto
Lutestrings & Ducapes
white and black Gauze
black Sattin Hats
black & white Trolly Lace
Tapes and Snail Trimings
Shoe-Binding & Qualities
Sewing Silks and Threads
8d 10d & 12d silver figur'd Ribbons
8d, 10d and 12d figured Ribbons, not silver'd.
plain, white & col'd Ribbons
plain black Ribbons
Gold & Silver-lac'd Hats
wide and narrow Gold and Silver Lace
Pruffian & other Bindings do
Knee Garters, ditto.
Basket Buttons ditto.
Cord Chain Thread ditto.
Pompadore, blue, drab and black German Serges
mix'd ditto of various colours
Cod Hooks and Lines
A Parcel of Iron Hoops
Pins of all Numbers
3 3 & 4-Thread Worsted Breeches Patterns
Silk Breeches Patterns
Damascus & Gingham
stript & plain Cambletts
Calfimancoes, Tammies, & Shalloons
Castor and Felt Hats
Men & Womens Stockings and Silk Gloves
Mens Thread Gloves
Womens superfine India Cotton Hose
white, cloth-color, & black Silk Mitts of all Prices
Outfit'd ditto
coloured and black worsted Mitts
Looking-Glasses
Writing-Paper and Stationary of various Sorts
Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

ALSO to be Sold, Two Casks of Hobb Nails exceedceeding low.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely well built Sloop, burthen about Ninety Tons, a prime Sailer, calculated for the Whaling or West-India Trade. Enquire at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office for further Particulars.

To be LETT, in the Middle of the Town, a commodious Garden, with a small Pasture adjoining.—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

4 Governor Barnard // Vide 2 leaves Forward being Twice paged // See Paper art. pa. 735. Vol. 1.

Extract from the printed VOTES *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

Lunæ, 28 Die Novembris, 1768.

THE Lord *North* presented to the House, by His Majesty's Command,

No. 1. Extract of a Letter from Governor *Bernard* to the Earl of *Shelburne*, dated *Boston*, 21st *January*, 1768; and also,

2. Extract of a Letter from Gov. *Bernard* to the Earl of *Shelburne*, dated *Boston*, 30th *January*, 1768; and also,

3. Copy of a Letter from Governor *Bernard* to the Earl of *Shelburne*, dated *Boston*, 1 *Feb.* 1768; and also,

4. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Bernard, dated Whitehall, 4 April, 1768; also,

5. Extract of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Shelburne, dated Boston, 18 Feb. 1768, inclosing,

Copy of a Circular Letter from the House of Representatives of Massachusets Bay, to the other Assemblies in North America, February 11, 1768; and also,

6. Extract of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Shelburne, dated Boston, March 5, 1768, inclosing,

Copy of the Resolves of the House of Representatives, 16 February, 1768.

Copy of a LIBEL PRINTED IN THE BOSTON GAZETTE, Feb. 22, 1768.*

Copy of the Proceedings of the Council, on the Subject of the Libel in the Boston Gazette, 22 Feb. 1768.

Copy of Governor Bernard's Message to the Council.

Copy of Council's Address in Answer—and Copy of Governor Bernard's Reply.

Copy of Governor Bernard's Message to the Assembly,

Copy of the Assembly's Answer thereto; and also,

7. Appendix to Journals of the House of Representatives of *Massachusetts-Bay*, *February*, 1768; and also,

8. Copy of a Circular Letter from the Earl of *Hillsborough*, to the Governors of several Colonies in America, dated Whitehall, April 21, 1768; and also,

9. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Bernard, dated Whitehall, April 22, 1768; and also,

10. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Major General Gage, dated Whitehall, April 23, 1768; and also,

11. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bradshaw, to Mr. Phelps, Treasury Chamber, 7 May, 1768; inclosing,

Memorial of the Commissioners of the Customs in America, dated 12 February, 1768; and also,

12. Copy of a Circular Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to all the Governors on the Continent of North-America, dated Whitehall, 14 May, 1768; and also,

13. Extract of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Shelburne, dated Boston, March 12, 1768; and also,

14. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Shelburne, dated Boston, March 19, 1768; inclosing,

Resolution of the Council, on the 18th March, 1768, relative to the Riots at Boston.

Affidavit of Mr. Wotton, Inspector General of the Customs; and also,

15. Extract of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Shelburne, dated March 31, 1768; inclosing,

Extract from the Boston Gazette, containing an Account of the Meeting of the Merchants on the 18th of March; and also,

16. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Major General Gage, dated Whitehall, June 8, 1768; and also,

17. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated Whitehall, June 11, 1768; and also,

18. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough, to Governor Bernard, dated June 11, 1768; and also,

19. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bradshaw to Mr. Pownall, dated Treasury Chamber, July 8, 1768; inclosing,

Memorial of the Commissioners of the Customs in America, dated 28 March, 1768; and also,

20. Copy of a Circular Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough, to all the Governors on the Continent of North-America, dated Whitehall, July 11, 1768; and also,

21. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Bernard, dated July 11, 1768; and also,

22. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Pownall to Mr Bradshaw, dated Whitehall, July 11, 1768; and also,

23. Copies of Letters from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, June 11th and 13th; and also,

24. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard, to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, June 14th, 1768; inclosing,

Minutes of Council on the 11 June, 1768.

DEPOSITIONS OF A RIOT AT BOSTON, June 10, 1768.

Copies of Letters between Governor Bernard and the Commissioners of the Customs, June 1768; and also,

25. Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, June 16 and 18, 1768; inclosing,

INCENDIARY PAPER, STUCK UP AT BOSTON, in June, 1768.

Copy of the Petition of the Town of Boston, to Governor Bernard, June 14, 1768.

Copy of Governor Bernard's Answer to the Petition of the Town of Boston.

Instructions to the Members of the Town of Boston; and also,

26. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bradshaw to Mr. Pownall, dated Treasury Chamber, 22d July, 1768; inclosing,

Copy of a Memorial of the Commissioners of the Customs, June 16, 1768, and such Papers thereunto annexed.

Copy of Examination of Mr. Hallowell, at the Treasury Board, July 21, 1768; and also,

27. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bradshaw to Mr. Pownall, Treasury Chambers, November 22, 1768; inclosing,

Corrections in the Examination of Mr. Hallowell, on the 21 of July, 1768; and also,

28. Copy of a Memorial presented to the Earl of Hillsborough, July 21, 1768, by Mr. Dennys de Berdt, and Depositions therewith annexed; and also,

29. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bradshaw to Mr. Pownall, dated Treasury Chambers, August 4, 1768; inclosing,

Case and Opinion thereupon of His Majesty's Attorney General, respecting the Seizure of a Vessel at Boston, in June, 1768; and also,

30. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to the Earl of Shelburne, dated Whitehall, 27 July, 1768; and also,

31. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated Whitehall, July 28, 1768; and also,

32. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Major General Gage, dated Whitehall, July 30, 1768; and also,

33. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Bernard, dated Whitehall, July 30, 1768; inclosing,

Opinion of Sir Edward Northey, Sir Dudley Rider, and Sir John Strange, upon the Act of the 6th of Queen Ann, for encouraging the Trade to America; and also,

34. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Pownall to Mr. Bradshaw, dated July 28, 1768; and also,

35. Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated the 17th of June, 1768; and also,

36. Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated June 25th, 28th, and July 1st, 1768; inclosing,

Messages and Answers between the Governor and the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, June 1768.

The Answer of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay to the Governor, June 30, 1768; and also,

37. Copy of a Letter to the Earl of Hillsborough from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, dated June 30, 1768; and also,

38. Extracts of the printed Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, from the 30 of December, 1767, to the 30 June, 1768; and also,

39. Extract of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, July, 1768; and also,

40. Copy of a Supplemental Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, July 9, 1768; and also,

41. Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, July 18th and 19th, 1768; inclosing,

Copies of Papers published at Boston; and also,

42. Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated July 26, 1768; inclosing,

Petition of the Council of the Province of Massachusets Bay to his Majesty; and also,

43. Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston July 28, 1768, and also,

44. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Bernard, dated September 14, 1768; and also,

45. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bradshaw to Mr. Pownal, dated Treasury Chambers, August 31, 1768; inclosing,

Memorial of the Commissioners of the Customs in North America, July 11, 1768, and Papers thereunto annexed; and also,

46. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, July 30, 1768; inclosing,

Copies of Letters between Governor Bernard and General Gage, July 1768.

Minutes of Council of Massachusets Bay, July 27 and 29, 1768.

Observations on the Council's Answer to Governor Bernard, July 29, 1768; and also,

47. Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, Aug. 6, 1768; and also,

48. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard, to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, August 9, 1768; and also,

49. Extract of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, August 29, 1768; inclosing,

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, and also,

50. Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Bernard, dated Whitehall, October 12, 1768; and also,

51. Extract of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated September 9, 1768; and also,

52. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, September 16, 1768; inclosing,

EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, of the 16 Sept. 1768.*

Proceedings at a Town Meeting at Boston, on the 12 September, 1768.

Circular Letter from the Select Men of the Town of Boston, to the several Towns and Districts in Massachusets Bay, September 14, 1768; and also,

53. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, 23 Sept. 1768; and also,

54. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, 26 Sept. 1768; inclosing,

Minutes of Council, the 19th of September, 1768.

Minutes of Council, the 22d September, 1768.

Minutes of Council, the 26th of September, 1768, extracted from the BOSTON GAZETTE.

PARAGRAPH PROPOSED TO BE INSERTED in the Council's Answer to the Governor's Message, and also

55. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, Sept. 27th, 1768; inclosing,

Proceedings of the Convention assembled at Boston, on the 22d September, 1768; and also,

56. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, October, 1st 1768; inclosing,

Minutes of Council on the 29 Sept. 1768; and also,

57. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, October 3d, 1768; inclosing,

Result of the Proceedings of the Convention.

58. Copy of a Letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, October 3, 1768; inclosing,

Minutes of Council on the 3d & 5th October, 1768.

Letter from THE TOWN OF HATFIELD, to the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, Sept. 22, 1768; also,

59. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Bernard, dated Whitehall, 15th November, 1768; inclosing,

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Sayre to the Earl of Hillsborough; and also,

60. Minutes of the Treasury Board, transmitted to the Earl of Hillsborough, November 22, 1768.

Together with a List of the said Papers.

And the said List was read.

Resolved,

That this House will, upon Wednesday Seven-night, the 7th Day of December next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the said Papers.

BY *the foregoing list of letters and papers laid before the House of Commons, it appears that not less than 32 are letters from Gov.* BERNARD, *and their inclosures; transmitted between the 20th Jan. & 6th Oct. 1768, a little more than Eight months. It would doubtless be very satisfactory to the good people of this town and province to be made acquainted with the contents of those letters, and we cannot but expect that the justice of Parliament will order us a sight of them, as they seem most tenderly to affect our Reputation and Interest. It is certain that some of them inclose Depositions relating to Riots in the town of Boston; but to what those Depositions tend, is a matter of which the Town is altogether ignorant, nor was it ever known publickly that they were taken—Some persons may perhaps form a pretty forward guess at their contents: Be they what they may, we have reason to believe that the Regiments from Ireland and Halifax, now in this town, were order'd here in consequence of Representations of the riotous State of the town in March and June last; and the House of Lords it is said have past'd a Resolve that the town of Boston has been in a state of Disorder and Confusion for some time past—Whatever opinion we may have form'd of A——n, we cannot suppose that their Lordships would have past'd so severe a censure, upon partial evidence, and therefore we must believe that they had, at least what they thought, the best grounds to conclude that the town was notify'd to attend the Caption of those Depositions, and that, having nothing before them from the town, it had nothing to say in its own defence; but the world may be assured to the contrary. So far was this from being the case, that when the Selectmen of the town lately waited upon the Governor, with their decent and reasonable request, that he would communicate to them the state of facts he had made, they could not obtain the favor——Whether the town will not think it high time to take the most effectual measures to vindicate their Character, must be left to their own determination To-Morrow, to which time their meeting stands adjourn'd, when it is expected a Committee appointed to consider of this matter will report.*

For the Benefit of

Mr. *HARTLEY*,

A Grand Concert of

Vocal and Instrumental Musick,

At Concert-Hall;

To be performed on the 24th Instant.

THE Vocal Part by a Gentleman from LONDON.

TICKETS to be had of the Printers—Mr. Jackson's at the Brazen-Head—The London Book-Store—And at Mr. Hartley's Lodgings at Mr. Blackden's, near the Town-House——at Half a Dollar each.

To begin at Six o'Clock. P. M.

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE to a good Business. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

The Partnership of *William Hyslop* and Company being mutually dissolved, All Persons indebted to them, are desired to make Payment to *Hyslop* and *Burton*, at their Store, No. 9, South Side of the Town-Dock, who carry on the Business as usual. Those that have Demands on them, may apply for Payment.

N. B. Those that have been long indebted, may expect to be sued, if they don't make Payment very soon.

TO BE SOLD, on reasonable Terms,

A Large and commodious House, suitable for two Families, with two Gardens, Yard and two Wells of Water, situate near the late Dr. *Cutler*'s Church N. End of *Boston*. ALSO, 100 Acres of Land in Windham, in the Colony of Connecticut, and about 100 Acres in South-Hadley, in this Province. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'Clock P. M. at Capt. Dobel's Wharff, North End.

A SCHOONER, six Years old, a prime Sailor, Burthen about 30 Tons. Inventory and Condition of Sales to be seen on board said Schooner, on Day of Sale.

TAKEN up and left at a House in Malden some Time ago, a Piece of checquered Cloth. The Owner may have it again, telling the Quantity, and paying Charges. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS *Robert Gardner*, jun. has lately forbid Persons trusting me the Subscriber, whom Providence has alloted to be his Wife, and notified that I had eloped from his Bed and Board:—By which Advertisement the Public may think that I have not behaved in a proper Manner as his Wife. But they are hereby informed, That the Character I have had in the Neighbourhood, and by all those who have been acquainted with me, has been such, that I cannot be charged with any ill Conduct: His Caution to those that know his cruel Behaviour, was needless; for none in the Neighbourhood would for a Twelvemoth past credit him Twenty Shillings Old Tenor. The Abuse he has given me is known to many Persons, but too many for a News-Paper to contain; and the private Abuses would be incredible; all which oblig'd me to leave him, being constantly in Fear of my Life.——I am sorry to have the Occasion to trouble the Public, and hope they will excuse it in a poor distressed Woman, begging the Counsel of God, and the Prayers of all Christian People.

Boston, March 29, 1769. HANNAH GARDNER.

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* *Mem.* No Paper of that Date was published.

* *Mem.* No Paper of that Date was published.

= administration & There are a great Number of these Papers in this Collection, vide the Index. & Page 436. & vid Pitch pa. 49—141- & vid, page 415.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE Resolves lately published in our Papers as the Lords, it is said were introduced into the House by L— H——h, and seconded by the D. of B——d; but were oppos'd among others by the Duke of R——d and Lord Sh——ne. Lord Sh——ne said he had his sentiments of American Affairs, which he reserved to the time when those affairs would come before the house in a more important view. The Duke of R——d spoke strongly against the Resolves, and appealed to their L——ps whether it was equitable, or could tend to the honor of that august body, or give to the Americans at this critical season, an advantageous and respectful idea of the British government, to decide upon such important questions, when accounts that lay before them, were all from *one side*, and whole realms were to be condemn'd unheard; without being allowed any opportunity of refuting or alleviating the charges laid against them, or even knowing what those charges were.——This weighty objection, it seems, did not prevent the passing the Resolves, though we cannot find that any Lord offered any satisfactory reply to it, from the principles of reason and equity, or the spirit of the British constitution, so favourable to the subject, and mild to the accused.

The M——y greatly wanted, and no doubt strenuously exerted themselves, to procure a s——h at the opening of parliament, and such resolutions from both houses, as might prove a sanction to their own im——itic and violent measures respecting America. To whose misrepresentations, these ruinous measures to both countries, are principally owing, no one is at a loss to determine. A dark *Cabal* here, have left no means unemployed, to beguile the leading men in the British government into these measures, and to create a pretence, a very false one indeed, for enforcing them by a military power. A——n (a) has fallen into the snare; and ashamed to confess its own weakness; and not knowing how to make an honorable retreat, fly to P——t for Protection. It is certain that among sixty papers laid before the Lords, which are also to come before the Commons, more than thirty are Letters from G——r B——d to the secretary of State.

Some among us are of opinion that these Resolutions, as we have seen no Copy published by *Authority*, must be spurious; for they cannot suppose that a majority of the house of Lords wou'd ever so severely condemn the Circular Letter of the Massachusetts House of Assembly, which implies nothing but a right in British subjects to *unite* in humble *Supplications* to the Throne. Good GOD! If this is denied us, this last Refuge of the miserable, what have we left!

It is also deemed highly improbable that any one should dare, so far to impose upon such an august assembly, as to lead them to call the Letter of the Selectmen to the several towns a PRECEPT, when it assum'd no shadow of Authority; and to condemn a large number of as loyal subjects as any in the British Empire, for meeting together to recognize and strengthen the Authority of Government, to petition their Sovereign under their Grievances, and to promote order and a good temper among their fellow subjects; towards all which salutary purposes their meeting was known to have a happy influence at a very critical season. Whatever grounds there may or may not be for such suppositions, we are told by our friends on the other side the water, that some of the Resolves of the Lords will meet with opposition in the House of Commons. But even the Copy of them that has appear'd here is far from being pleasing to the *Cabal*: They suppose that all the resolutions except the last are design'd to lie in the Journals, and have all their effect *there*; they find nothing said of *disfranchising* the town of Boston, of annulling the constitutional assemblies of the several towns, of vacating provincial Charters, and appointing the Council of the Massachusetts by the King, &c.—This is the Game at which they have play'd, and in which they are greatly disappointed.

The last Resolve, which all the foregoing were design'd to introduce, perplexes and chagrins them: There is a formal address of the Lords beseeching the King, to require the Governor of the Massachusetts to do, what is not only his indispensible duty, but that of every good subject. According to this Resolve it seems their Lordships, with all the artful and aggravated accounts of G——B. before them, cannot as yet find any satisfactory Evidence of Treason or Misprison of Treason—They appear to have expected this, but *the proof fails*. They therefore supplicate his Majesty to require Governor Bernard to make *further* Enquiry—This is particularly distressing to the *Cabal*: Their whole force now lies before Parliament, and so far are they from being able to make any addition to it, that plain and indisputable facts, if attended to, must invalidate what they have already offered.——When we reflect upon the treatment America in General, and this province in particular has receiv'd, and trace the methods by which the Great have been abused, and the *whole Empire shaken*——What Bosom burns not in it's Country's Cause?

The following extraordinary Piece is taken from a late London Paper.

IN vindication of the strong measures said to be taking by administration for bringing back the colonies to their obedience to parliament, it is proper to acquaint the public with a few facts extracted from authentic papers.

It appears by a letter from Governor B——d, that there are five hundred men enrolled in Boston for the purpose of seizing upon Castle-William. (h)

The chief towns in the province of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, have concurred with the town of Boston in all their resolutions, and agreed to support them at the hazard of their lives. (i)

The merchants (not the mob) in New-York, obliged the captains of the transports Gen. Gage had hired to bring troops from the southward, to break their charter parties, and the General could get none other to go upon the errand.

The people of Pennsylvania, defer joining with the people of Boston in their resolution to stop the trade, only until they see whether parliament will repeal duties. (k)

The principal people in Virginia [illegible] on Lord Boutetourt, immediately after his arrival, to inform him, that it was the determined and unanimous resolution of the inhabitants to oppose, by every legal method, the collection of the late duties, and to refuse obedience to acts of parliament for levying money in the colonies. (m)

Need it be added, that the Empress of Russia charges the houses of Austria and Bourbon, with instigating the Turks to fall upon her, and that memorials are daily expected from Petersburgh and Berlin, reminding us of our Guarantee of Silesia, and desiring to know what part we will take, should Austria and Bourbon attack it?

Dispatches is necessary; but he that runs may read.——Beware of the Ides of March. CASSIUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Virginia, dated November 5, 1768.

"Till the Parliament meets, nothing can be certainly known about American affairs, but they have strong friends in it; and they may be satisfied, if the colonies are but steady and united, nothing here can hurt them. I think it is incumbent on every American to forbid his goods being purchased here of Manduit, and Crowly, the ironmongers. They are your violent enemies in this town, and do every thing they can against you. I think they should suffer for their imprudence."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Virginia, dated November 9.

"During the debate in the House of Commons, on the King's Speech, doctrines were mentioned that would set America all in flames, if they were admitted, by N——th, C——r, and B——n. These were to govern America by military force, & the Otis (whose name was frequently mentioned) and all the leading men of Boston, and every where else, who opposed their measures, bring them here and hang them. The Ministry are violent against us, but they will meet with very violent opposition. The sense of the House, which was uncommonly full, seemed to me to be this: They will receive American complaints, amend or take away the force of the late revenue law, punish Boston, reward that devil B——d, and insist on the right of taxation, which you must acknowledge.—How this will go down with you, I know not; but I think all America should be swallowed up in an earthquake, if they do not stand by Boston; for if that fall, they will in a short time; they must share the same fate. And let this be the American political creed, that a firm, steady and determined union, and constitutional opposition, will be the surest safeguard from any violence from hence. The affair of Boston being totally ministerial, when it comes to be fully debated, and all the papers are before the House, it is very possible the Ministry may be overset; for they have only the Bedford landed interest for them, and I think they have not the confidence of the mercantile interest."

BOSTON, April 3.

Wednesday last his Excellency nominated the Rev. Mr. JACKSON of Brooklyn to preach the Sermon on the Anniversary Day for the Election of Councellors in May next; which Nomination the Council approved of.

By Capt. Gordon, who arrived at Marblehead last Thursday in six Weeks from Lisbon, we learn, That Capt. Jenkins, in a Brig belonging to Nantucket, was arrived there from London, which he left the 1st of February, for a Load of Salt, and informed that several other Vessels belonging to New-England were also soon to sail from thence for the same Purpose, at there was not a single Article of Freight to be obtained for these Parts; —We also learn, that Capt. Skimmer in a Brig from Bristol for this Place, had put into Lisbon in Distress, but was to sail again from thence soon after Capt. Gordon.

Among a Number of other public spirited Toasts drank by the Sons of St. Patrick & of Liberty at Philadelphia, on the Aniversary of said Saint, are the following—— The Glorious Ninety-Two!——Non-Resciinders——and—— Haman's Fate to Governor B——d. (e)

Last Thursday fe'nnight a large Spermaceti Whale, between 60 and 70 Foot long, came ashore at Plumb-Island, near Newbury, out of which it's said, will be made near Eighty Barrels of Oyl, and is worth 200l. sterl. This Whale had an Iron in it, which was the occasion, as is supposed, of it's death.

The prosecutions, which have been for some time carried on, in the Court of Admiralty here against John Hancock, Esq; Capt. Malcom, and some other gentlemen of this Town, we hear, were last week dropt by the Council for the Crown. (Chron.)

We hear from Almsbury, that the Wife of Mr. Samuel Colby of that Town, after fixing a Webb of Yarn into her Loom, wove off Thirty Yards of All-Wool Cloth five Quarters wide, in Twelve Hours.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, of the 2d of January 1769.

—"Would you believe that the mean, scandalous, dirty Fellows, besides their public Memorial against Mr. F——r, *privately* represented him as, not only unfaithful in his Office, but that he was concerned in Trade and Smuggling. The Falsehood of which was so immediately made to appear, that he was instantly reinstated, with a smart Reprimand to those that had displaced and misrepresented him. And I am told, a *hint* that will cool their Courage in dirty plans for the future, notwithstanding they wrote the T—— that their Influence and Authority at least, (if not their Existence in Office) very much depended upon the Determination of their L——ps in this Matter. Mr. F—— is but this Day arrived, and I hear that his Friends, (the D. of Marlboro' and Ld. Rockingham) mean to stir further in the Affair, when something more worth communicating may transpire, which you shall have by Davis. Mr. T——k is also his warm Friend, and is very wroth about the Treatment he has met with.—— Several of these Gentlemens Memorials, together with many of G. B——'s Letters and Papers have been laid before P——t, the Purport of some of them I have heard, and they are curious indeed, beyond Description: No doubt they'll all be published, when some Individuals on your Side the Water will find themselves mentioned with much Freedom indeed.——— Should G——t think proper to put the Writers of these Letters and Papers to the Proof of what they have represented, it may be found a very disagreeable Business. For I have it from very good Authority, that G——t now begin to smell a Rat, and are well dispos'd to make a thorough Enquiry into the Conduct of their own Servants on your Side of the Water."

TO be Sold by public Auction on the 3d of May next, (if not sold before at private Sale) a FARM in Ashford, lately in the Occupation of Jacob Daniel, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn, and about 60 Acres of choice Land, all cleared, with three Orchards. Also a Farm about half a Mile from said Farm, lately occupied by Anderson Dana, with a large Dwelling-House and Barn, and a new Shop; a very large Orchard about 30 Acres of choice Land, and a small Dwelling-House, with one Acre of Land all clear'd and bro't to. Said Farms are in Connecticut, about 74 Miles from Boston. For further Particulars, enquire of Amos Babcock, Esq; at Ashford, or of Philip Freeman, Senior, of Boston. Said Freeman has four other Farms to sell this Spring cheap for the Cash.——N. B. The Sale of the above Farms will be on the Premises.

CASH given for empty Snuff-Bottles, at the Sign of the Cross-Pistols, Fore Street, Boston, by *Andrew Gillespie*—Who has to sell, Best mild Smoaking Tobacco, fine Pigtail in Pound and half Pound Rolls. Also Scotch Snuff and Rappee, manufactured of Tobacco just imported in the Virginia Packet, —— Swan, Master. Also a Quantity choice Corn, cheap for Cash.

Lynn, March 23, 1769.

STOLEN or strayed from me the Subscriber, a dark Roan Horse, about 14 Hands high, something old, and stiff, at first, Trots and Paces, and draweth well, with a thin Tail, and very weak in the Dock, with a red Leather Saddle and Housen the same, the Mainpillion-pad broke, and the Stuffing out; 'tis tho't that he is carried to the South or Westward, by a Man that call'd himself John Johnson, something thin, and light Complection, speaks good English, between 20 & 30 Years old, about 5 Feet & a half high: Had a light-colour Great Coat, something short, and a Linnen Wallet of about half a Bushel's Bulk. Whoever giveth Notice, or secures the Thief, so that the Owner may have his Horse and Furniture, shall be well rewarded; and if the Thief can be bro't to Justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me,

JOSEPH GOULD.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Dawson, *Gardner*;

In Cambridge-Street, New-Boston,

GARDEN Seeds imported from *London* of all sorts, and Seed saved here, more suitable for the *West-Indies*; ALSO, a large collection of English Fruit Trees of all sorts, which will be sold as cheap as any sold in *Boston*.—LIKEWISE, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, and Flower Roots, and all sorts of Plants in season.—LIKEWISE, to inform all Gentlemen, that the Cold Bath in said *Dawson*'s Garden is now in good Order, which has been approved of for great Virtue.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On FRIDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, as

BROad Cloths coarse and fine, Ratteens, Kerseys, Forrest Cloths, Serges, Camblets, Callicoes, Irish Hollands, Checks, Men & Womens Hose, Handkerchiefs, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, as Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Beds, Cases of Drawers, some Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c.

A THEFT,

ON Thursday Night the 16th Instant, the Shop of the Subscriber was broke open, and robbed of the following Articles, viz.——2 Bundles of Mens Worsted Stockings—1 Bundle of fine Cotton ditto—1 Bundle of Womens Worsted ditto—Several R——nts of Irish Linnens, some of them containing from 12 to 20 Yards——About 20 Pair of Mens Shoes and Pumps—A Number of crooked Combs—Several Pieces of Padusoy, Sattin and other Ribbons—Crown Soap—Bundles of Penknives and Jack-knives—Part of two Pieces of coloured Silk Handkerchiefs—Dark and other coloured Threads—Womens Shoes—A Box of Needles of different Sorts—A Receipt Book—And about *Forty Shillings* Lawful Money in Cash.

Whoever shall apprehend or detect the Thief or Thieves so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have the Sum of *TEN DOLLARS* Reward, and all necessary Charges, paid by me JOHN CARNES.

Boston, March 18, 1769.

PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE, North-End.

TO-MORROW,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE

By John Gerrish,

At his Vendue Office NORTH-END;

A Large Assortment of Goods and Merchandize, both new and second-hand, which may be seen before the Sale, &c. JOHN GERRISH.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

At NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over Mr. John Dupee, Mathematical Instrument Maker's Shop, will be exposed to Sale, next

Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday Evenings,

HOUSHOLD GOODS, Apparel, several Barrels of Soap, and a variety of European Goods.

Constant Attendance will be given at the aboveaid Place to receive Orders, Consignments, &c.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Eight Whites Three Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 51 *m. after* 8		*Friday*, 31 *m. after* 12	
Tuesday, 50 *m. after* 9		*Saturday*, 15 *m. after* 1	
Wednesday 40 *m. after* 10		*Lord's-day*, 8 *m after* 1	
Thursday, 35 *m after* 11		*New Moon* 6 *Day, Noon.*	

(a) Lord Hillsborough & Duke of Bedford * Duke of Richmond & Lord Shelburne ¶ Lordships (e) vid. pa. 456. in Ministry ¶ Speech (a) Administration (b) Parliament (c) Governor Barnard (d) Lords & vid. pa. 43. & see these Blanks fill'd up pa. 450 || Blanks Fill'd up page 450 ∨ page 436

(f) vid. our Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2. (h) See Pa. 886 (i) Look in ye Index to Find Resolves votes & agreem. of Boston. (k) See Merch. agreement Pa. 199. (l) vid. the Glass act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (m) In special Molas. act pa. 9. Glass act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (n) vid. pa. 157-161.

(g) vid. 242.

vide 2 leaves 458 Forward being twice Paged

Richard Salter

Continues to sell at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boston*, at the very lowest Prices for Cash,
A general Assortment of English Goods, suitable to all Seasons of the Year,—among which are,
A Fine Assortment of Broad Cloths, German Serges, Forrest Cloths, Beaver Coatings, Bearskins &Rat-

IMPORTED in Capts. Jarvis and Scott from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Elizabeth Clark,

At her Shop four Doors to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON;
EArly Charlton Peas, early hotspur Peas, early golden hotspur Peas, master hotspur Peas, large mar-

To be sold very cheap for Cash, inquire at Mr. *Isaac Pierce's*, up *Southack's* Court, near the Orange-Tree, or at Mrs. *Jane Eustis's* Shop in King-Street,
Blue and white India China, oblong and octagon Dishes, enamel'd and blue and white Tea-Cups and Saucers, enamel'd and blue & white Bowls of various Sizes.—Also a Parcel of very good Cod Lines, by large or small Quantities, and a few Groce Cod Hooks.

CHEAP,
ons Burthen, one Year
ER between 50 and 60

the House of Captain
Back-Street—A few
Sterling Cost; among

the Barrel, Kegg or
ENOCH BROWN, on
Cash is given for good
Wear, and West-India
of Under-Wares.

me from LONDON,
ld by

enken,
-Bridge, BOSTON;
of Garden Seeds,
Charlton, early Hotspur,
owfats & crooked Sugar
otspur and early Lisbon
nd Orange Carrot, early
atterfea, early SugarLoaf,
early & late Colliflower,
green & white Endive,
ish, best curl'd Pepper-
age, curl'd and hambo
cabbage Lettice, early
ditto, early and late
avory, Hyssop, Thyme,
vender and Rosemary,
d and white Clover, red
Grass Seed, warranted

k. Scott, & to be sold by
Walker
lack-Horse Lane, over
wn to Charlestown Ferry,
Seeds, of the last Year's
rly Charlton, Ormand,
wfats, Spanish Marra-
arf Marrowfats ditto,
Beans, early Lisbon
white Kidney Beans,
Dutch ditto, Sugar Loaf
Winter Cabbage, Red
ts of Onion Seeds, fe-
arsnip Seed, early and
Turnip, double curl'd
Cale, Summer Savory,
& Salmon Radish Seed,
nage, white Mustard,
Sage, best Colliflower,
Lavender, Carraway
inch Beans, Hemp, Ca-

be had, choice Cheshire
; also, Split Peas, and

n LONDON, and to

Dyar,
attery,
Seeds, Early Charlton,
y Ormorods, Hottspur,
wfatts, Blue Marrows,
Marrowfatt Peas, Early
Hottspur Beans, Kid-
rly Yorkshire Cabbage,
voy, Yellow and Red
Clover, Herds Grass, and
arranted to be New and

old, and Sold by
vidson,
BOSTON,
arden Seeds, with Peas,
rts.—Also, a large Col-
t Sorts of young grafted
rees, viz. Cherries, Pears,
Nectarines, Apples, Quin-
Trees, Grape Vines of
Current Bushes, English
nts of the large early Sort,
lso, all Sorts of Plants in
olliflower, Savoy, Salary,
tory, Baum, Rue, Worm-
d.—Also, Garlicks, Shal-
e lowest Prices.
vidson determines to carry
And as her Husband is de-
many Gentlemen, &c. who
were his Customers, for their future Custom.

An Account of the Extraordinary Productions of Human Art

Callicrates, as recorded by Aelian and Pliny had made, in Ivory, some Ants, and other Animals, so small that their Limbs, very exactly formed, were imperceptible to other eyes but his own.——

Myrmecides had constructed a Coach with Four Horses, and the Coachman, in so small a Compass that the Whole could lie covered with the Wing of a Fly. A Vessel of the same Artist was covered with the Wing of a Bee.——

Galen speaks of a Pheton represented on a Ring, in a Chariot drawn by Four Horses, on each of which could be distinguished the Reins and other Trappings, with their Fore Teeth, and all their Motions.——

Carden makes mention of a Chained Flea in Germany, and a Repeating Watch in a Ring.——

Doctor Power says he saw a Golden Chain at Tredescants of 300 Links, not more than an Inch in length, fastened to, and pulled away by a Flea.——

Mr Henry Baker F.R.S. and Author of the Microscope made easy says that he had seen near Durham Yard in the Strand, and had examined with his Microscope, a Chaise made by Mr Bovenick, a Watch-maker, having 4 Wheels, with all the proper Apparatus belonging to them Turning readily on their Axis, together with a Man sitting in the Chaise; all formed of Ivory, and drawn along by a Flea, without any seeming difficulty. Mr Baker adds, that he weighed with the greatest care, he was able and found the Chaise, Man, and Flea were hardly equal to a single Grain.——

He weighed also, at the same Time and Place, a Brass Chain made by the same Hand, about 2 Inches long, containing 200 Links, with a Hook at one end, and a padlock and key at the other, and found it less than the third part of a Grain.——

Mr Baker further says he had seen, besides made by the same Artist, a Quadrille Table, with a Drawer in it, an eating Table, a Side-board Table, a Looking Glass, 12 Chairs with Skeleton Backs, 2 doz Plates, 6 Dishes a Doz knives, and as many Forks, 12 Spoons, 2 Salts, a Frame and Castors, together with a Gent. Lady, and Footman, all contained in a Cherry Stone, and not filling much more than half of it.——

He also says, from the German Ephemerides that Oswald Nerlinger made a Cup, of a Pepper Corn, which held 1200 other little Cups, all Turned in Ivory, each of them being Gilt on the Edges, and standing on a Foot; and that so far from being Crowded, or wanting Room, the Pepper Corn could have held 400 More.——

This is Extracted from the Massachusetts Spy no 2.
Thursday March 14. 1771

Vide the Microscope made easy.

pacity of Writing, whether in Merchant's Books, or any other Business, consisting in Penman-ship, a Person who understands Book-keeping and Merchandize, would also be willing to attend a Store.—Any Person whom this may suit by sending a Message to the Printers hereof, or at Captain Hulm's on Fort-Hill shall be immediately waited on,

TO BE SOLD,
A likely Negro Woman, about 21 Years of Age, can do any sort of Household Work. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL. in Queen-Street. 1769.

HANDWRITTEN MATERIAL

ATTACHED ON BACK PAGE

ON PURPOSE

M.R.L.